

## Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

## OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

*Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*  
BALTIMORE, July 31.  
We are rather quiet here to-day, with fewer exciting rumors than was anticipated. It is so intensely hot that the isolated idea of keeping cool or of encroaching to do so absorbs our whole attention. The thermometer is now up to 94 degrees, and how much more elevated it will become before night sets in is difficult to divine. We are in reality passing through a "dry" ordeal. The very elements seem to be melting with fervent heat. Scarcely a "breath" to break the blue expanse of the seas, or sweep one blossom from the tree!

There have been rumors upon rumors, but when fairly sifted they dwindle down into diminutive proportions. Any number of Rebels from fifteen to thirty thousand have reported as in readiness to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, especially the latter, and General Lee's last letter to his wife states that they are located in different points in Virginia not far from the Potomac, ready to strike as soon as their cavalry forces had demonstrated sufficiently upon our borders.

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Loungers and idlers in Northern cities—non-producers, who have neither skill nor taste in the manufacture of wealth, are in search of objects, in order to preserve the value of the wealth they have accumulated, to come forth as others have done, and in it crushing out that rebellion, or the end it will crush and impoverish them. There are no serious, and a dolorous manner in which every doorway, door, will leave others to extend the comments.

There is no room for any consideration. There is no room for any consideration.

Quite a number of our prominent citizens are at Bedford, amongst whom is the family of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to all of whom some apprehension is felt. The Rebels, in their present raids, pay no respect to people. They are not inclined to be mercifully treated upon their sympathizers as particularly unkind.

The Northern Central Railroad runs regularly.

The Bellum and Ohio trains go no farther than Harper's Ferry and Frederick. The telegraph has also cut off the way between our city and the seacoast, to-day. The cathedral of the Right Rev. Marion John Spalding, D.D., the Diocese of St. Louis, to the Archdiocese of Baltimore, in place of Archbishop Prendergast, has been consecrated. The clergy are deeply exercised, and the ceremonies highly imposing. Cardinals were unable to get seats, or even admittance into the cathedral. Bishop Spalding is a man of great ability as a divine, and like his predecessor, a strong friend and supporter of the Union.

**Sketch of the Rebel General Walker.**

Maj. General Wm. H. T. Walker was formerly an officer in the United States Army, and was about fifty years of age. He was born in Georgia, entered the West Point Military Academy in 1833, and graduated in 1837, standing nearly at the bottom of his class. He entered the United States Army as a brevet second lieutenant of Infantry, on July 1, 1837, and was attached to the 5th Regiment.

At the end of the month he received his full rank of second lieutenant; this he soon went to Florida, and in the battle of Okoshobee, on December 25, 1837, was wounded severely in three places.

For his gallantry and good conduct in that battle he was breveted first lieutenant, and was promoted to full rank on February 1, 1838; he resigned the service on October 31, 1842; but after an absence of two years was induced to re-enter the service. He was the first appointed first lieutenant of the 6th Infantry on November 18, 1849, his rank to date from February 1, 1842.

By this plan he was enabled to gain the promotion to a captain on November 7, 1846, instead of a later period. In 1847 he was promoted to major, and was breveted major on August 20, 1847, and again on January 1, 1851, for gallantry and distinguished services.

He was severely wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey, during the storming of the works on September 6, 1847, and was breveted lieutenant-colonel from that date. During July, 1851, he was promoted to colonel, and was breveted colonel of the 1st Cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of major of the 10th Infantry.

On the 20th of December, 1850, he returned from the United States to the United States, where, although the first to leave the United States for the cause of the Rebels, he was allowed to remain. After being neglected for some time, he was appointed brigadier-general of the Rebel Provisional Army, and during June, 1863, was promoted to major-general, and was placed in command of Havard's Corps, and was hot through the top in the engagement near Dalton, Georgia, June, 1864. According to the above report it appears that he fell before Atlanta on Friday, July 22, 1864.

**Restless Nights.**

Some persons, says Hall's Journal of Health, "lose and tumble" half the night, and get up in the morning weary, unrefreshed, and dispirited; wholly unfit, either in body or mind, for the duties of the day; they are not only incapacitated for business, but are often rendered so ungracious in their manners, so irritable and fractious, as to spread a gloom over the whole household. To be able to go to bed, and be in a sound, deep sleep, is an uncommon accomplishment.

Restless nights who enjoyed in the remembrance, is a great happiness; an inexpressible blessing, and one for which the most sincere and affectionate thanks should habitually go up to the benevolent Providence who, when we are in the remembrance of a wise and self-denying attention to the laws of our being. Restless nights as to persons in apparent good health, arise chiefly from, first, an overloaded stomach; second, from bodily carelessness; third, from the want of exercise, and devoted to the needs of the system. Few will have restless nights who take dinner at midday, and nothing after that except a piece of cold bread and butter, and a cup or two of some hot drink; anything, however, that is not easily digested, and digested, preserved, and the like, only tempt nature to eat when there is really no cause for it; thus engendering dyspepsia and all its train of evils.

Worldly care, for those who cannot sleep soundly, is the ordinary condition of their affairs, whether as if they were going bankrupt, or that they are about to encounter great losses, whether from their own remissness, the perfidy of friends, or unavoidable circumstances. We may, however, sympathize with them, and say, live deeply for a time, and die ahead, and meanwhile strive diligently, persistently, and with a brave heart to that end. But the mere common sense of the housewife is, that exercise has been taken in making the body tired enough to demand sleep. Few will have

restless nights in the winter, when the days are short, and the nights long; but in the summer, when the days are long, and the nights short, the like, unless they will fail to sleep soundly, when they do sleep, if they avoid sleeping in the daytime, will go to bed at a regular hour, and hopefully resolve to go to sleep in the night, when it is dark, out of doors, and in a place of the like, in less than a week, each one will do well enough sleep his system requires; the greater give it that and more.

## GOD, KEEP OUR WOMEN TRUE.

"What can a woman do in war?"  
You ask in tones of scorn!  
Her voice has swayed the nation wide,  
Since the world was born.  
One may for Helen made a war,  
What may a thousand do?  
To loyal purposes and aims  
God, keep our women true!

When, in the battle's deadliest shock,  
Our country's vanquished foes  
Receded faint and the dim 'gan the weight  
Of overwhelming despair.  
The words in southern dames,  
From lips too proud to sue,  
Nerved up their faltering arms afresh—  
God, keep our women true!

To that high purpose of the soul  
That wedged the heart's blade,  
That fired the heart of Joan of Arc  
Or Saragossa's maid.  
The words in southern dames  
Are more than ours of Cupid  
And more than ours of Cupid  
Our earthy souls fainted in blood;  
God, keep our women true!

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